Space-Charge Driven Emittance Growth in a 3D Mismatched Anisotropic Beam

Ji Qiang and Robert Ryne Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory Ingo Hofmann, GSI Darmstadt

Halo'03 – ICFA Advanced Beam Dynamics Workshop May 19 – 23, Montauk, NY

Work performed under the auspices of the

DOE Advanced Computing for 21st Century Accelerator Science and

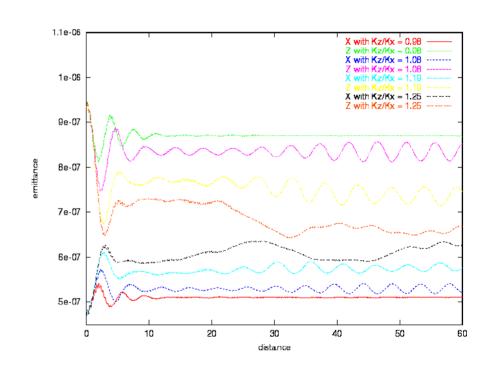
Technology Project using resources at the

Center for Computational Sciences and the

National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center

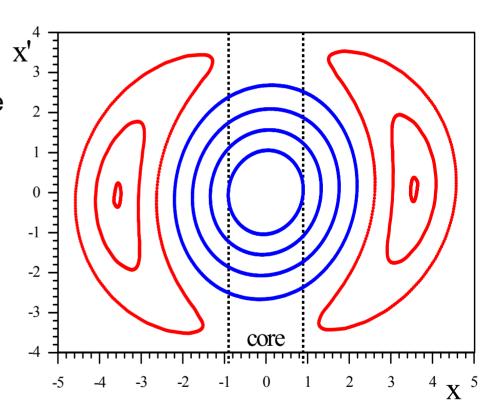
Emittance Growth from Equipartitioning

- Equipartitioning: longitudinal and transverse emittance exchange
- Difference resonances driven by space charge, not subject to thermodynamics
- The rate of equipartitioning: nonoscillatory eigenmode
- Major 4th order resonance
- Core interactions



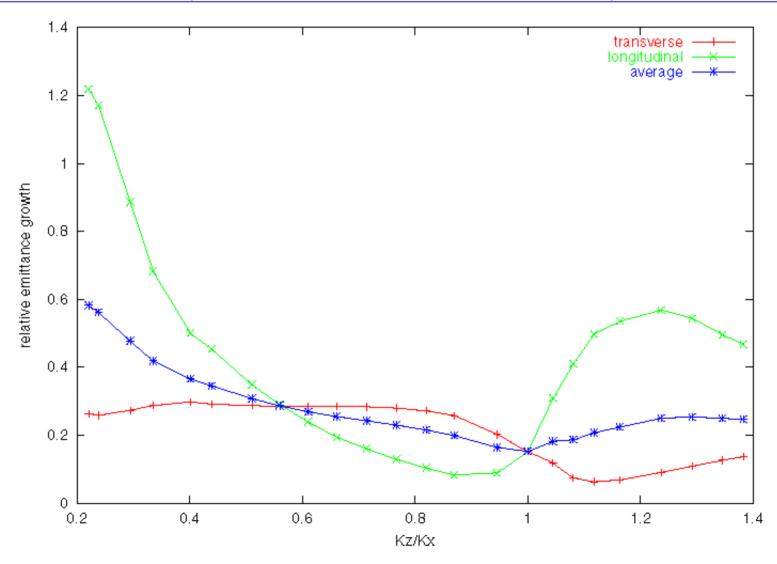
Emittance Growth from Mismatch Induced Halo

- Envelope oscillation from mismatch
- Particle envelope resonance
- Most dangerous resonance:
 2:1 → large amplitude halo
- Multi-dimensional parameter space
- Emittance growth through Landau damping.
- Free energy equivalence of emittance growth

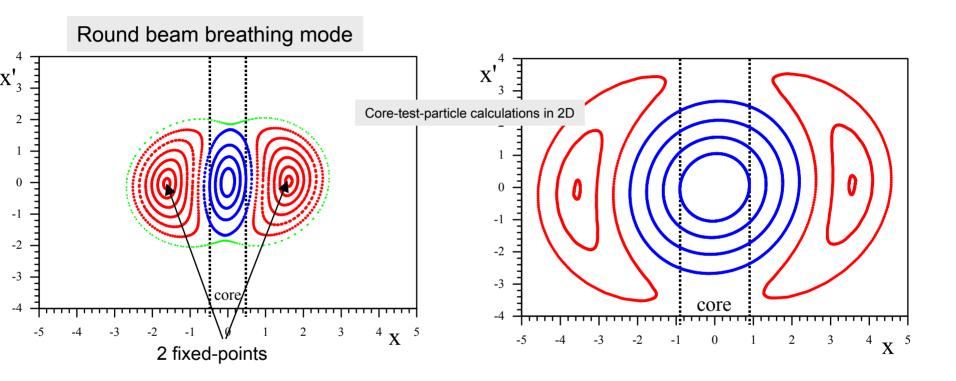


Final RMS Emittance Growth vs. Tune Ratio in a Mismatched Anisotropic Beam

(Kx/Kx0 = 0.6, Ez/Ex = 1, Gaussian Distribution.)



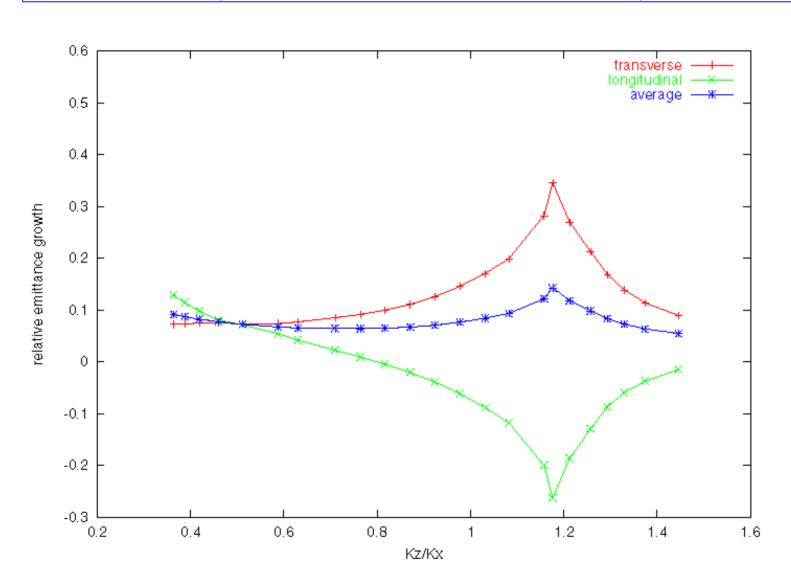
Attraction of Fixed-Points by Stronger Focusing



Weaker focusing in x (k_x<k_z):
halo amplitude in principle
arbitrarily large,
but won't be populated!
fixed points + halo attracted for k_z>k_x
results in stronger rms emittance growth

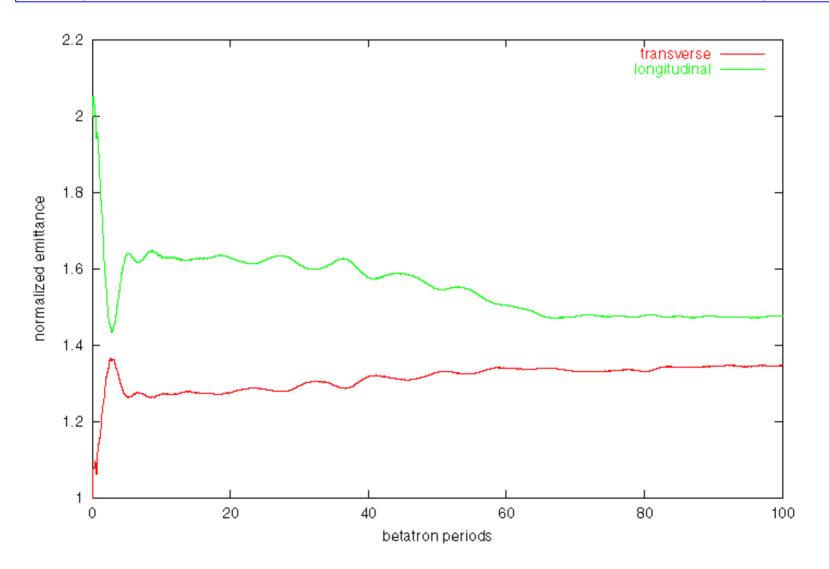
Final RMS Emittance Growth vs. Tune Ratio in a Matched Anisotropic Beam

(Kx/Kx0 = 0.6, Ez/Ex = 2, Gaussian Distribution.)



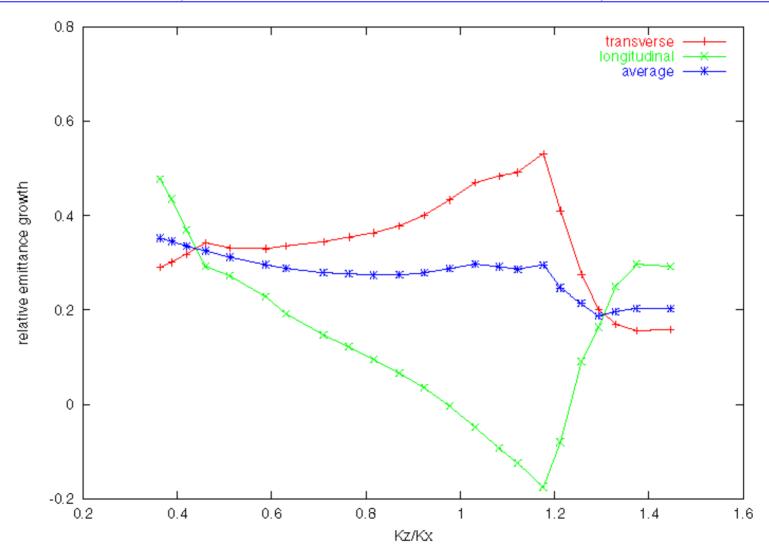
RMS Emittance Evolution in a Matched Anisotropic Beam

(Kz0/Kx0 = 0.98, Kx/Kx0 = 0.6, Kz/Kx = 1.18, Ez/Ex = 2, Gaussian Distribution)



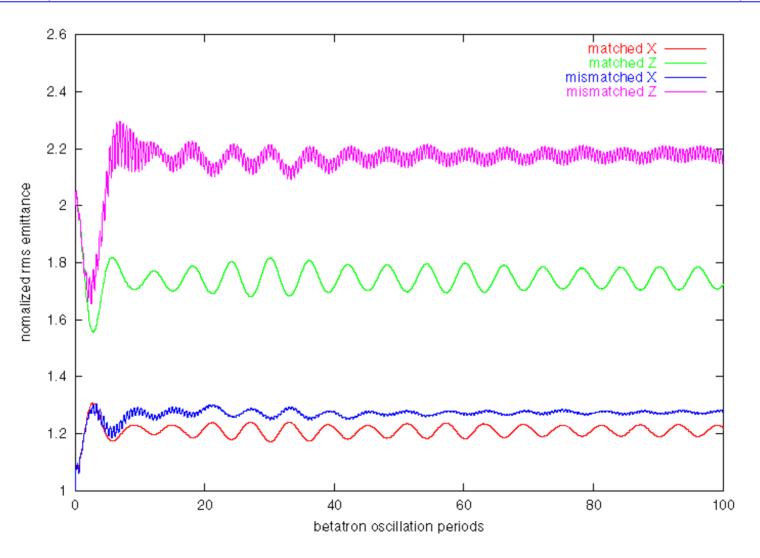
Final RMS Emittance Growth vs. Tune Ratio in a Mismatched Anisotropic Beam

(Kx/Kx0 = 0.6, Ez/Ex = 2, Gaussian Distribution.)



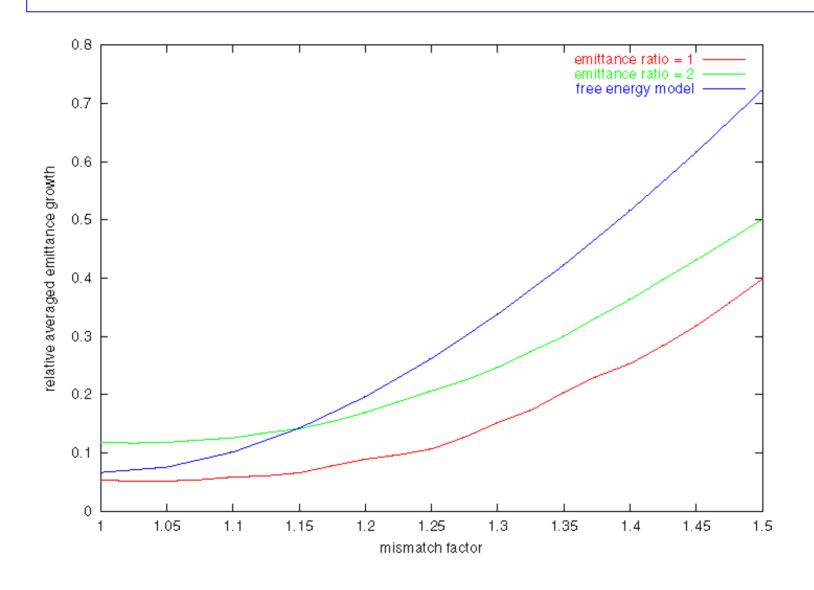
RMS Emittance Evolution in a Matched and Mismatched Anisotropic Beam

(Kz0/Kx0 = 1.025, Kx/Kx0 = 0.6, Kz/Kx = 1.26, Ez/Ex = 2, Gaussian Distribution)



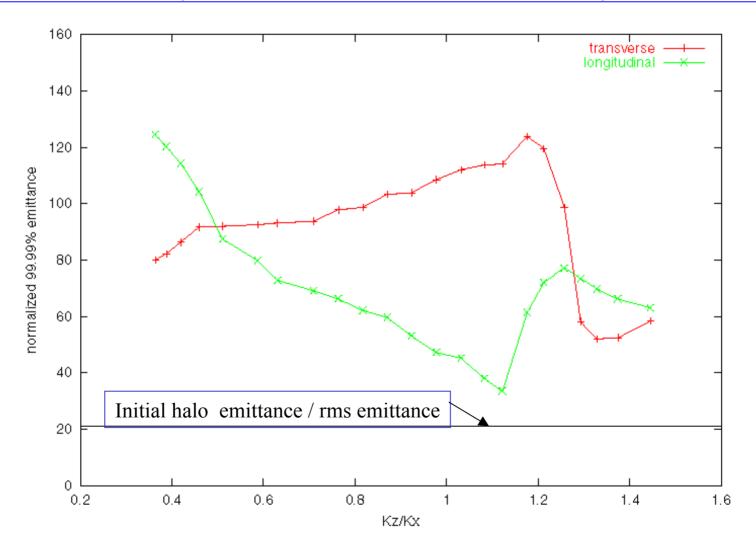
Final Averaged RMS Emittance Growth vs. Mismatch Factor

(Kz0/Kx0 = 1.0, Kx/Kx0 = 0.6, Gaussian Distribution.)



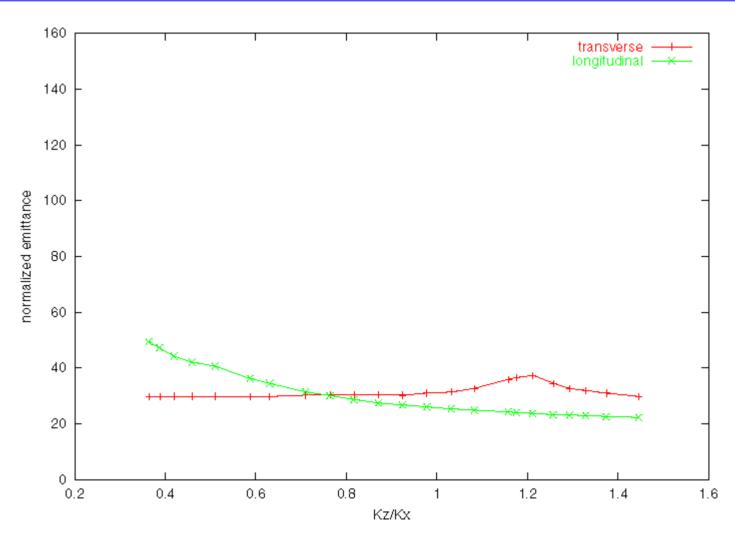
Final Halo Emittance (99.99% Emittance) vs. Tune Ratio in a Mismatched Anisotropic Beam

(Kx/Kx0 = 0.6, Ez/Ex = 2, Gaussian Distribution.)



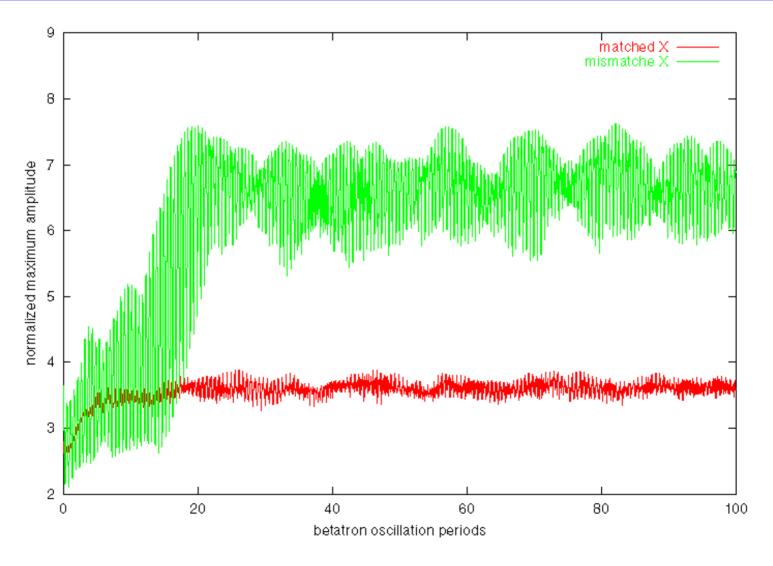
Final Halo Emittance Growth vs. Tune Ratio in a Matched Anisotropic Beam

(Kx/Kx0 = 0.6, Ez/Ex = 2, Gaussian Distribution)



Transverse Maximum Amplitude Evolution in a Matched and Mismatched Anisotropic Beam

(Kz0/Kx0 = 1.0, Kx/Kx0 = 0.6, Kz/Kx = 1.21, Ez/Ex = 2, Waterbag Distribution)

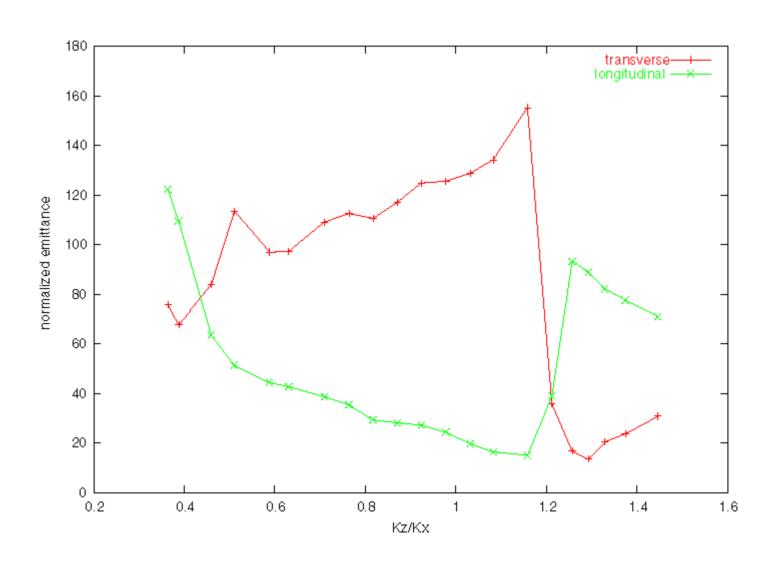


Conclusions

- Emittance growth in a mismatched anisotropic beam results from the superposition of the equipartitioning and mismatch induced halo.
- Mismatched anisotropic beam does not necessarily approach to final equipartition even within the major 4th order coupling resonance.
- Averaged emittance growth per degree of freedom follows the upper bound of the free energy model.
- Halo emittance growth is dominated by the mismatch induced halo.

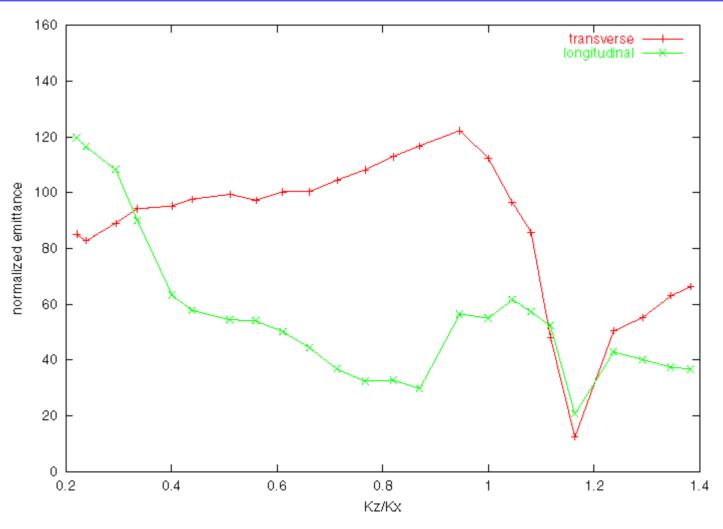
Final 99.99% Emittance Growth vs. Tune Ratio in a Mismatched Anisotropic Beam

(Kx/Kx0 = 0.6, Ez/Ex = 2, Waterbag Distribution.)



Final 99.99% Emittance Growth vs. Tune Ratio in a Mismatched Anisotropic Beam

(Kx/Kx0 = 0.6, Ez/Ex = 1, Gaussian Distribution.)



RMS Emittance Evolution in a Matched and Mismatched Anisotropic Beam

(Kz0/Kx0 = 0.52, Kx/Kx0 = 0.6, Kz/Kx = 0.22, Ez/Ex = 1, Gaussian Distribution)

